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18 November 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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PROTEST EXPRESSED AGAINST GROWING CRIME WAVE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Ocirema: "Crime in Luanda"]

[Text] During the last consultative council at the Ministry of Interior, Minister Alexandre Rodrigues "Kito" referred to certain anti-social activities that are worrying everyone. Rodrigues Kito affirmed that a series of armed aggressions is taking place without any of the criminals being tracked down and reached by the arm of justice.

While the minister of interior's speech has not been sufficiently publicized, the truth is that it is right on the mark, touching on a wound half-covered by a scab of seeming recovery, when truth and reality tell us otherwise.

Here, in Luanda, people have become alarmed at a stream of news that can make the heart of the quietest citizen beat faster. Armed aggressions, kidnappings, theft of equipment, television sets, furniture, break-ins of commercial establishments and schools, rapes, automobile thefts, in sum, a long series of crimes which, in the very words of the minister of interior, remain, for the most part, unpunished.

In that same speech, Rodrigues Kito demanded more promptness and improved operations by the people's police forces, while simultaneously criticizing the corruption, liberalism and sabotage practiced by many members of the security forces.

While some members of the people's police force have been recently purged and we have witnessed an improvement in the police's technical ability, crime has not abated and tends to be on the increase.

The question is, what to do about it?

How should the honest and law-abiding citizen act when confronted with a gun pointed at him upon entering his home? How should he act, when what he has been able to purchase after months of saving disappears into a thief's bag, as if by magic? What to do when papers speak daily of automobile thefts? What to do when schools, state and private warehouses are broken into and pillaged by a group of "maffiosi" who are beginning to emerge like mushrooms after a rain?

It is indeed enough to worry all of us.

Yes, sir! It is time to take this seriously. Yes, sir! It is time to demand more vigilance from the police and other security organisms.

Yes, sir! This is necessary because the situation is becoming untenable. Thieves and criminals are becoming more and more audacious. They are using new techniques and maneuver with ability during the dark hours of the curfew.

Unfortunately, we have an excess of crime, which is reaching heretofore unknown levels. We believe that the public should know about the most serious crimes occurring in the capital and the rest of the country, as well as about the successes achieved by police against the gangs of "maffiosi."

As for you, dear reader, while the thief is looking on in surprise, start locking up, start installing bells and alarm systems, start barricading yourself.

CSO: 4742/67

POPULAR CONCERN OVER DISAPPEARANCE OF FISH IN MARKETS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Joao Serra: "Interview With a 'Carapau'"]

[Text] I decided yesterday to interview a small "carapau" [cheap variety of fish], the thin and not highly considered son of the sea bottom, with whom I have had the opportunity to familiarize myself in recent years because of the innumerable times he has visited my table.

To enlighten the reader, I may add that he is a little animal that, despite everything, is quite sociable and frequents all kinds of people, among whom he makes friends easily. He goes everywhere without prejudice and would give his shirt to a friend to ease his hunger, if necessary.

There is only one difficulty: whenever he visits me, he is always accompanied by rice and is not concerned about this aspect. But in certain other houses, he appears usually with potatoes, lettuce, fresh salads, good wines, etc.

But I do not resent him, because I know that he belongs to one of the most disadvantaged species in Angola. This is the subject of the interview he nervously granted me yesterday.

["Carapau"] Do you know that we are the most disadvantaged living beings in Angola?

[Reporter] (...)

["Carapau"] Indeed! We are segregated even in the price paid for us. Angola has set prices for all kinds of fish that abound in our waters. Any one of us, the mullet, the maigre, the whiting, all have a list-price even before they get caught in the net, but we are the worst-paid ones.

[Reporter] Yes, you are right, the "carapau" is the lowliest fish, and still, the one that has mostly contributed in recent years toward feeding the people. I agree, an injustice is being committed....

["Carapau"] I also have a few more complaints. Our biological balance is threatened, because, even with so much fish to be caught, we are the only ones to be captured.

I think it is high time for us to get a rest. After all, we have given enough proof of our willingness to cooperate with the food needs of the people in the country....

[Reporter] And how about the black market prices you command in certain establishments?

["Carapau"] That was to be expected. If industrial fishing boats bring in small catches and distribution organisms do not function efficiently, of course that makes of us a rare product, and black marketeers take advantage of this situation.

[Reporter] What do you think of other kinds of fish that have disappeared in Luanda?

["Carapau"] Biologically, we are related. They are perhaps more clever, because they don't let themselves be caught so easily, but they also fall into the net quite frequently.

[Reporter] But they have not been seen in Luanda for a long time....

["Carapau"] I don't know about this. Go ask the Ministry of Fisheries!

Indeed, I do believe that this is the best solution and I may do that some day; however, I am still convinced that my friend the "carapau" is kidding me when he tells me that these other types of fish are being caught regularly. If it were true, they would appear in fish markets.

Note: For those readers who think that I interviewed this "carapau" in my dreams, I say that they are wrong. I was sitting at the table and he was on my dish.

CSO: 4742/68

BRIEFS

ZHIVKOV MESSAGE--The president of the council of state of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and secretary general of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Todor Zhivkov, recently addressed a message to the president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, in which he returns the congratulations sent by the Angolan chief of state on the occasion of Bulgaria's national celebration. "On behalf of the Bulgarian Communist Party's Central Committee, of the council of state and of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, of the Bulgarian people and of myself, I sincerely thank you for your warm fraternal greetings and your wishes," Todor Zhivkov's message stresses. "I take this opportunity to reiterate our deep certainty that the sincere friendship and cooperation between our two countries will be broadened and become even stronger, for the welfare of the Bulgarian and Angolan peoples and in the interests of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid, for the triumph of peace and socialism in the world." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Oct 81 p 1]

CROWDED LUANDA BAY--The bay of Luanda these days looks more like a shipyard than a commercial port through which pass all the exports and imports of the country. While the ships' holds are full of all the products needed by the Angolan people to feed and dress themselves and also intended for the support of the various economic activities, the ships anchored off the port of Luanda are like a stone in the country's shoe. Until when?... [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Oct 81 p 2]

MESSAGE TO KIM IL-SONG--Upon leaving the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Monday, the president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, addressed a message to Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the DPRK. In his message, the Angolan chief of state offered his thanks for the warm welcome afforded him and his delegation during his first visit to the DPRK. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also addressed to the Korean president his best wishes for the success or the peaceful reunification of Korea, for good health for Kim Il-song and prosperity for the Korean people. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Oct 81 p 1]

NEW OFFICERS--In a ceremony presided over by the commanding general of the FAPA/DAA [Angolan Air Force], Lt Col Ciel da Conceicao (Gato) held yesterday afternoon in the command installations of this branch of the service, a number of new officers

were commissioned and promoted. A total of 14 captains, 19 first lieutenants, 11 second lieutenants and 5 sergeants were commissioned during the ceremony. Lt Col Ciel da Conceicao stressed that the new commissions mean an increase of responsibilities for each officer, because they will "lead the men who are responsible for the country." [Excerpts JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Oct 81 p 4]

PORTUGUESE TRADE UNION ASSISTANCE--The Portuguese press is continuing to publish daily first-page articles on expressions of solidarity with the Angolan people, most of which are motions approved in the course of municipal and trade union assemblies. Thus the commerce trade union is conducting a campaign of voluntary work, manufacturing canned food to be sent to the People's Republic of Angola. In addition, workers in the metallurgy sector will contribute an ambulance and those in the industry sector will donate a large number of blankets. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Oct 81 p 2]

BREAD SHORTAGE EXPLAINED--The EPAN, the provincial bread-making company, issued yesterday a communique in which it explains the reasons for the shortage of bread affecting Luanda. The communique states that shortages are caused by the lack of wheat flour intended for the capital's bakeries. As is known, the local milling industry does not function efficiently and as a result, our country continues to feed itself on the basis of imported flour, with all the disadvantages deriving therefrom, such as delays in the arrival of supplies, the unavailability of foreign exchange, etc. Luanda will be without bread for a few days and the old problem presents itself again. When will the problem of bread supplies be definitely solved, considering that it is a vital product? [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Oct 81 p 2]

HUAMBO FISH SHORTAGE--The shortage of fish in the Province of Huambo has caused a great deal of concern among the population, since it is one of its basic staples. Added to the fact that the deficient transportation system must cover long distances to reach the central plateau, the problem of supply of fish is aggravated by the distribution system, which tends to be a heavy burden. Indeed, the EDIPESCA [expansion unknown] provincial warehouse which receives the fish cannot market it, and must consign it to the provincial domestic trade delegation where plans are drawn, with distribution to hospitals, bars, restaurants, hotels, etc. following. The EREMISTA [expansion unknown] company, which is in charge of marketing and distributing fish to state and private fish stores, owns a warehouse. To complicate the distribution system still further, the EREMISTA must deliver fish upon authorized requests that usually end up in "schemes" that irremediably affect the poor supplies intended for fish markets where people purchase the product. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Oct 81 p 4]

PORTUGUESE AID COMMISSION--Lisbon--Following the racist South African aggression against our country, a commission has been set up in Portugal, in charge of shipping to our country all donations for the victims of this aggression, with the major emphasis on the Province of Cunene. The coordinator for this commission is Antonio Fuka, second secretary of the Angolan Embassy in Lisbon. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Oct 81 p 2]

CANCUN SEEN AS FAILURE--The Cancun conference on development and international cooperation ended on Friday without an agreement having been reached. According to statements by the Canadian prime minister and co-chairman of the conference, Pierre Trudeau, the reopening of negotiations between the industrialized capitalist countries and the underdeveloped nations, as well as the establishment of a bank to finance the exploitation of the riches in the Third World are the problems that remain unresolved. The failure of this conference, which brought together the representatives of 22 industrialized capitalist countries and underdeveloped nations, was mainly due to the U.S. President's refusal to have the negotiations initiated within the UN General Assembly, where Third World countries hold an "automatic majority." According to the final communique, the participants in the conference assumed "different attitudes toward the solution of the problems with which they are confronted," and formulated "different criteria" on the issues discussed. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Oct 81 p 16]

PARTIAL WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT--Benguela--The supply of water to the cities of Benguela and Baia Farta has significantly improved with the start of operations of the new water treatment plant, which can treat 510 cubic meters per hours. Meanwhile, sources close to the national water and sanitation company have stated that, despite the opening of new wells and the operation of the new treatment station, the problem of the water shortage in the city of Benguela will only be overcome when about 40 kms of pipes, now stopped up and obstructed, will be replaced. The same sources said that this is a long-term project, given the fact that no human resources are available at this time for such an undertaking. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Oct 81 p 14]

USSR EXHIBITION--The Soviet Embassy in the People's Republic of Angola inaugurated on Wednesday in Luanda an exhibition of technical-professional training in the Soviet Union, from 1821 to date. The exhibition also includes technical-professional training in Angola with the cooperation of the USSR in the fields of fishing, agriculture, energy and transportation, and civil and industrial construction. This training takes place mainly in the professional centers of Malanje, Lubango, Lobito and at the Ho Chi Minh industrial training institute in Huambo. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Oct 81 p 4]

HOUSING, CONSTRUCTION TALKS--Officials talks opened yesterday in Luanda between Angola and Mozambique in the field of housing and construction. The delegations are headed by Minister of Construction Manuel Mangureira and Mozambican Minister of Public Works and Housing Julio Carrilho. At the opening session, Manuel Mangureira affirmed that the meeting between the two delegations is taking place within the framework of the contacts initiated in Maputo and is a result of the need to exchange experiences and points of view between the two countries in the fields of housing and construction. The Mozambican minister expressed his satisfaction for being in Angola and stated that there is a vast field for cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Oct 81 p 1]

CUBAN MINISTER SPEAKS ON COOPERATION--Cuban Minister of Overseas Construction Levi Farah, who recently visited the People's Republic of Angola, granted an interview to the PRENSA LATINA, the Cuban information agency, in which he stressed the fact that cooperation plans between Cuba and Angola are already set up for 1982 and for long-term joint enterprises. In the interview, Levi Farah emphasized that among the most important results of this cooperation are the construction of more than 2,000 housing units in the Angolan capital of Lunda, 50 bridges that will permit communication between the country's most important cities and the construction of installations for aqueducts and schools, as well as the training of Angolan technicians in various branches of the construction industry. Levi Farah added that Cuban construction workers are presently engaged in building infrastructures for the port of Luanda, in constructing another 2,000 housing units in 6 Angolan provinces and hydroelectric dams such as the one in Lucapa, the capital of Lunda-Norte. In conclusion, Levi Farah stressed that cooperation between Cuba and the People's Republic of Angola, especially in construction, has developed significantly in recent years: a mixed Angolan-Cuban firm, the "Tecnogiron," was recently established, devoting itself almost exclusively, in this first phase, to the construction of school buildings. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Oct 81 p 4]

CSO: 4242/67

KEREKOU RETURNS, COMMENTS ON SUMMIT, TROOPS

AB062152 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Our great comrade in arms, President Mathieu Kerekou, arrived in Cotonou this afternoon from Paris where he had led the Beninese delegation to the Franco-African conference. He was received at the Cotonou international airport by members of the Central Committee, the Beninese People's Revolutionary Party, the National Executive Council, the diplomatic corps, the cadres present in Cotonou and a large crowd of militants chanting in honor of the achievements of our revolution, dancing to the drumbeat of the various folk dances of the Cotonou people. The presidential aircraft touched down at 1630. After inspecting the honor guard, President Kerekou went toward the crowd shouting welcome to him and member of his delegation. He answered questions put to him in the VIP lounge by our TV colleague Henri Johnson. The head of state first mapped out the framework of the deliberations in Paris before he mentioned the issues of the Saharan people's self-determination, Namibia's independence and the stabilization of raw material prices and several other current issues.

[Begin recording] [Question] Comrade president, one will recall that last (?Wednesday) you expressed the hope that the slogan "Africa for Africans" should become a tangible and living reality with the holding in Paris of the conference of the heads of state of France and Africa. Have your expectations been met following that conference?

[Answer] A priori, yes. Yes, because this was the first time the heads of state of France and Africa have met in Paris under the auspices of a socialist government. We can thus say favorable conditions were created to make the slogan "Africa for Responsible Africans" a concrete reality.

Meanwhile, instead of engaging in a long dialogue with you who promote the consciousness of our people through revolutionary information and patriotic education, we will briefly describe the atmosphere that prevailed over our deliberations from 3 to 4 November 1981 in Paris.

We can affirm that the conference, which took place in an atmosphere of mutual trust, was marked by direct and frank dialogue. This must be noted. We have henceforth inaugurated a new style of consultations between African and French leaders. We have above all noted with a great interest Mr Mitterrand's determination to rise above phony declarations of intention and to implement a coherent policy of assistance to developing countries within the framework of active solidarity with the Third World.

This does not mean that we should continue to stretch out our hands for assistance from developed countries. Instead, we should make up our minds to free ourselves from foreign domination by making efforts every day to step up production. At all events, the conference took notice of this new trend in the French socialist government, which we believe is perfectly consistent with the expectations of the people of Third World as expressed by their representatives.

The Paris conference was a forum, a framework of informal consultations which make it possible for all participants to extensively and beneficially exchange views on all major political and economic problems facing the world.

In the political field, there were follow-up talks on the situation in Chad, Western Sahara and Namibia. What does this mean? Chad has now reached a reconstruction phase. The Chadian people must henceforth be helped to resolutely launch the struggle for production and national construction. This also means that the OAU resolution adopted in Nairobi on the holding of a self-determination and independence referendum in Western Sahara must be implemented with consistency. Finally, this means that Namibia must become an independent state. In this regard, French President Mitterrand, whose country belongs to the five "contact group" countries, did not mince words and he told us that Namibia must really become a sovereign state in 1982.

In the economic field, we examined the worrying situation in African countries and laid special emphasis on the absolute need to stabilize the prices of agricultural and mineral products. The Paris conference came out with appeals, in particular to the international community, for assistance to Chad, a friendly and brotherly country which must be reconstructed.

In another development, the conference enabled us to realize that the French socialist government is willing to support developing countries. This does not mean that the people of Africa should go to bed, on grounds that the government of an industrialized country is determined to help us. This is why we want to take this opportunity to reiterate our satisfaction to French President Mitterrand, his government and the French people for the warm and attentive reception reserved the Beninese delegation. We are very grateful for this as we thank them on behalf of our people and our revolutionary state.

Finally, we want to tell the militants of the Beninese Democratic and Popular Revolution that we have returned from Paris more convinced than ever that salvation will come from no other country but from our people themselves. "Power to the people and all the power to the people," which implies these truths: production, national construction. This is why we urge all Beninese people to resolutely set to work, which alone promotes production and liberation, to become everyday more aware of their patriotic obligation to unite and to foster their action and their revolutionary thinking, the only guarantee for the consolidation of national independence and solidarity as well as for the harmonious development of our dear, beautiful country, the People's Republic of Benin.

That is, in a nut-shell, the specific atmosphere in which our deliberations were carried out in Paris. [End recording]

Replying to another question, on the possible participation of Benin's troops in the peace-keeping force to be sent to Chad, President Kerekou stressed the Lagos accords and recalled the countries chosen at the Lagos conference to provide troops. The head of state stated: Our country's participation in such a force is not a novelty. The problem, he said, is that of logistical means.

[Begin recording] We have just come back from Paris where we attended the conference behind the same conference table with Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei. He was asked about the withdrawal of Libyan troops in progress and whether he had information about countries willing to provide troops for the pan-African neutral force. With regard to Benin, the choice is not a novelty for our country had already been chosen, at the Lagos conference on warring factions, as a country likely to ensure security and to maintain order without partisanship. Before we left Cotonou for Paris, we received a special envoy from OAU chairman Arap Moi to whom we said that Benin was willing to provide troops under the condition that the troops be provided with modern logistic equipment. When the issue of the peace-keeping force came up again at the Paris conference, we said yes, but under the only condition mentioned. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/182

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

FRENCH MINISTER SAYS SITUATION DEVELOPING NORMALLY

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 20 Oct 81 p 24

[Article: "Cot Urges Confidence"]

[Text] Bangui, 18 Oct--The situation is developing normally in the Central African Republic since General Andre Kolingba took over as head of state from David Dacko on September 1, French Cooperation Minister Jean-Pierre Cot said here today.

The future of relations between France and Centrafrica could be viewed with optimism, but both countries, along with major international financial organisations, must work together to put the Centrafrican economy back on its feet and restore the democratic process, Mr Cot added.

The French Minister, who was making a stopover in Bangui on his way home from the Congo, said a climate of confidence must be re-established to relaunch economic activity for which Centrafrica had such enormous natural potential.

It was important that all internal forces in Centrafrica should come together for national reconstruction, Mr Cot added. Under Mr Dacko--installed with the aid of the former French administration of Valery Giscard d'Estaing--internal divisions had blocked progress, he said.

French aid to Centrafrica was the main item on the agenda of talks scheduled today in Libreville between General Kolingba, Gabonese President Omar Bongo and French President Francois Mitterrand's adviser on African affairs, Guy Penne. General Kolingba, whose trip to Libreville was his first outside Centrafrica since he took over as head of state, would be in Paris for the summit of France and its former African colonies from November 3 to 5, Mr Cot said.

The French Minister also expressed Paris' determination not to neglect its engagements towards its African partners "as long as Africa is unable to find the means of ensuring its own security."

The accumulation of arsenals of sophisticated weaponry and pressure by the super-powers of their intermediaries posed "serious problems," Mr Cot said. But he claimed that other African states, particularly Nigeria, now recognised the need for French troops to be stationed in Africa. "On my last visit to Lagos, I was struck by the fact that this is no longer disputed, either by the authorities or the press," he said. (AFP)

CSO: 4700/228

UN OFFICIAL ASSESSES NEEDED RECONSTRUCTION

AB051649 Paris AFP in English 1626 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Ndjamea, 5 Nov (AFP)--The United Nations believes the reconstruction of Chad could be achieved in two or three years, Assistant UN Secretary-General Iqbal Akhund said here today.

Mr Akhund, who is leading a UN mission to Ndjamea, told AFP that reconstruction work could begin in six months, and that a team of UN experts could be in the Chadian capital for this purpose in a month.

The current mission led by Mr Akhund, who is from Pakistan, is in Chad to assess reconstruction and development needs.

The team, on its second visit to Chad in six months, will present some 50 or 60 projects for the country embracing all economic and social spheres of activity to the UN General Assembly next month.

Mr Akhund declined to put a figure on the total cost of these projects, but described them as coherent and realistic.

He said the cost of the individual projects was between 200,000 and 35 million dollars, and that each formed part of a pragmatic programme which takes into account the difficult Chadian reality.

Mr Akhund added that the priority of priorities should be given to restoring administration, which implied refurbishing or rebuilding ministerial and public buildings and the regular payment of civil servants. (Civil servants in Chad have received no salaries for the last six months).

The assistant secretary general also said that after talks with Chadian officials, he was convinced that the government of President Goukouni Oueddei was conscious of the need for a reorientation of the Chadian administration.

Mr Akhund described the present administration as over-abundant.

As a result of persistent drought in recent years in Chad, he said, its agriculture remained one of the most worrying aspects of the economy.

The UN's proposed projects also notably aimed at restoration of transport links in order to bring Chad out of isolation, improving its health and education services and to boost industry.

There remained much to do in Chad, said Mr Akhund.

The UN projects could be financed separately by interested countries after the signing of bilateral agreements with the authorities here, or through a meeting of aid donor organisations and private companies, he said.

Mr Akhund, who is due to leave Chad on Sunday, is to take part next week in a meeting for the reconstruction of Chad in Paris organised by France in which, he said, several international organisations would participate.

CSO: 4700/227

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT DEPARTS PARIS--Paris, 6 Nov (AFP)--Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei left Paris Friday morning for Ndjamena after attending the Franco-African summit. The president of the transitional union government of Chad was seen off by Jean-Pierre Cot, minister of cooperation and development. Mr Goukouni was received in audience on Thursday by President Francois Mitterrand for 1 hour. He had met several other African heads of state, as well as the OAU secretary general, Edem Kodjo, who did not attend the Franco-African conference, and with whom he discussed the modalities of sending an inter-African force to his country. Mr Goukouni raised the aid Paris is ready to give for the reconstruction of Chad with the French head of state. [Text] [AB061230 Paris AFP in English 1047 GMT 6 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/176

CONGO

BRIEFS

FRENCH COOPERATION--Brazzaville, 19 Oct--France and the Congo will pursue co-operation in the fields of rural development, energy, public health, scientific research and infrastructure matters, according to a joint communique released here yesterday following a Franco-Congolese Commission meeting. (AFP)--[Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 20 Oct 81 p 24]

CSO: 4700/228

FRANCO-GABONESE RELATIONS SEEN ON UPSWING

Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Pierre Biarnes]

[Excerpts] President Bongo left Libreville on Monday 26 October for Luxembourg and Belgium, from where he will travel to Paris to participate in the Franco-African summit on 3 and 4 November.

Libreville--How are Franco-Gabonese relations? By getting ready to participate in the Paris Franco-African summit, President Bongo is once again providing proof that those who have recently been reporting that his relations with the French socialist leaders are worsening are wrong. The former French ambassador to Libreville, who was recalled at the end of the summer, had been the very mouthpiece for this opinion when, even before leaving the country, he had written in PARIS-MATCH that Mitterrand and his entourage "do not know anything about Africa and do not like it." However, it would serve no purpose to deny that a number of misunderstandings between the two countries surely have had to be cleared in recent times.

Indeed, it seems that in certain French financial and police circles in the Gabonese capital closely connected with the former majority, a systematic attempt had been made in recent months to foment trouble between Paris and Libreville, in an attack to preserve personal positions that are in serious jeopardy--at least at a future time--by the progressive application of France's new African policy.

Following Mitterrand's victory, the members of this small group undertook to foment unrest by presenting press excerpts to President Bongo or by reporting to him various rumors that would make him believe that some French authorities were seriously considering "destabilizing" his regime in favor of an opposition which, indeed, one is hard put to pinpoint. The authors of these maneuvers intended to induce Gabon to distance itself from the former metropolis, now governed by the socialists, while bringing about a rapprochement with other Western powers, notably the United States, a country which is indeed watching out for such opportunities all over black Francophone Africa since the 10th of May.

On the occasion of a press conference at the end of September, the Gabonese chief of state, who had been made to believe in the existence of a "campaign of calumnies," had denounced it, considering that it was targeted against "himself, his wife and his country." He had threatened to review his relations, and especially his economic and trade ties, with the former metropolis.

Since a break in relations would serve no one's interests, a number of telephone conversations between the two presidents, followed by Guy Penne's visit to Libreville, have rapidly diminished tensions, and in the best-informed sources in the Gabonese capital, assurances are now given that the members of this small group could well become the main victims of their vain maneuvers in the months to come. Ten or so of these very special "cooperants" will not have their contracts renewed when they expire in a few months, while many large Franco-Gabonese firms and some chairman of the board and director positions will be Africanized a little sooner than expected.

CSO: 4719/171

LIMANN ADDRESS TO PARLIAMENT REPORTED

AB061004 [Editorial Report] Accra Domestic Service in English at 1005 GMT on 6 November begins carrying a live address to parliament by Ghanaian President Hilla Limann. The head of state, after welcoming the parliamentarians back from their recess and congratulating them for the work they have so far done, urges them to continue with the spirit of flexibility and cooperation so necessary for representative parliamentary practice. After expressing his deep appreciation for the great assistance the Council of State is giving him in his talks, the president says: Our 5-year development program contains the framework of our economic recovery. The 2-year agricultural program I have launched to ensure increased food production has aroused support throughout Ghana. During the year under review, we have had bumper harvests. The president listed a number of food crops whose production this year was much more than last year. "Despite the measures we have taken, the economy is still plagued with low productivity in all sectors," the president says. "The resources available to government to tackle the country's problems have dwindled," he adds.

AB061102 [Editorial Report] Accra Domestic Service in English at 1044 GMT on 6 November continues to relay President Limann's address to parliament. The president says: "I wish to assure you that whatever the outcome of the delicate negotiations we are now pursuing, the country's interests will be saved." "In consultation with the cocoa marketing board, we have decided to increase the price of cocoa from 120 cedis to 320 cedis per load of 30 kilos," he announces. The president also announces that he has increased the producer price of coffee from 210 cedis to 500 cedis per load of 63 kilos. He expresses the hope that these increases will result in increased production. After announcing that cuts will be made in the budgets of all departments including his own office, the president says: Periodic checks will be made by the Finance Ministry and appropriate measures taken to avoid malpractices. "We have decided to monitor very closely recruitment into the public service. This decision applies to all government agencies without exception."

CSO: 4700/229

GHANA

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AID--Ghana is to receive a grant of 5 million cedis from the Japanese Government to buy agricultural machinery, chemicals and fertilizer. An agreement to this effect was signed in Accra today by the minister of foreign affairs, Dr Chinebauh, and the Japanese ambassador to Ghana, Mr Masatada Higaki. About 3.5 million cedis of the amount will cover the cost of agricultural equipment for the Upper and Volta regional agricultural development projects. The rest of the amount of 1.5 million cedis will cover the cost of chemicals and equipment for the Okyereko irrigation project. [Excerpt] [AB090612 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Nov 81]

LIMANN STATES ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT--The president, Dr Limann, has observed that business activities in the country have increased. The exploration of oil and other minerals have also increased, which indicates that things have improved from what they used to be. In an interview published in the current edition of the AFRICA NOW magazine, Dr Limann rejected suggestions that the investment code is a sell-out which has flung open the country for capitalism. He explained that there is no country which practices real capitalism or socialism. President Limann said he has his own views and plans about the CEDI, which he will disclose at the appropriate time. He noted that the present low-level production of 10 percent is reflected in the currency. The president said although the government has been cutting down on public expenditure, its effect has not been felt because it is still marginal to the problem. Asked if he was satisfied with the conduct of parliament so far, he replied that given the constraint the country has managed to keep well. He, however, urged MP's to introduce private bills in the house apart from government bills. He explained that some of the best legislations in the world are originated from private members' bills. On his relations with the Libyan leader, Dr Limann said he had no real differences with Libya apart from what he called that country's belief it has a mission to spread religious conflicts and revolution. [Text] [AB291930 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/229

BRIEFS

INTERIOR MINISTRY DELEGATION TO USSR--At the invitation of the Minister of Internal Affairs and chairman of the Committee on State (?Companies) of the USSR, an official delegation of the Ministry of Interior and Security of our country has just paid a visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation of the Ministry of Interior and Security of the People's and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea was led by Comrade Sekou Cherif, a member of the National Political Bureau and minister for interior and security. During its visit to the Soviet Union, the delegation of the Ministry of Interior of our country visited the (Ritur) federation, capital of Baku and held fruitful talks with Soviet authorities. Among the talks the minister of interior held in the USSR, note must be made of the one he had with his Soviet counterpart, Comrade Nikolay Shchelokov, and Comrade Yuriy Andropov, a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the USSR and chairman of the Committee for State Security. During its various talks, the delegation of our country's Ministry of Interior and Security was received by Comrade (Kuvletok), first deputy chairman of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet. [Excerpts] [AB061550 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 6 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/177

GUINEA-BISSAU

VIEIRA GIVES REPORT AT FIRST PAIGC

AB091058 Paris AFP in French 0824 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Bissau, 9 Nov (AFP)--Nonalignment, national revolutionary democracy and the setting up of an independent economy will probably be the main features of Guinea-Bissau's policy.

These political lines were in fact reaffirmed by Brig Gen Joao Bernado Vieira, chairman of the Guinea-Bissau Revolutionary Council and chairman of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC] in a report presented on Sunday at the first extraordinary congress of that party in Bissau. According to observers, there is no doubt that the congress will ratify these choices.

The PAIGC led the war for the independence (1962-1974) in Guinea-Bissau and the political struggle in Cape Verde and it has ruled the two countries since independence.

Following the overthrow of former President Luis Cabral by the Revolutionary Council on 14 November 1980, Cape Verde decided however to found its own party--the African Independence Party of Cape Verde [words indistinct]. This led Guinea-Bissau to renovate its political structure by holding a congress of its sole party.

In his report, General Vieira expressed the hope that normal state-to-state relations will be restored with Cape Verde.

He spoke against any alignment based on blocs and supported any policy that is committed to the emancipation of the people. In this connection, General Vieira mentioned particularly the struggle by SWAPO in Namibia and of the ANC [words indistinct], the Revolutionary Front for East Timor Independence in Timor, the PLO and the SDAR. The chairman of the Revolutionary Council stressed that his country wants to strengthen its relations with those organizations.

General Vieira, who also expressed his support for the cause for the reunification of Korea, declared further that he wants to strengthen the traditionally good relations between Guinea-Bissau and its neighbors--Senegal and Guinea. From this perspective, he believed that it is particularly important to define fair and equitable maritime borders through a constructive dialogue. President Vieira expressed his desire to maintain relations of friendship and cooperation with Portugal and the democratic forces of that country. Finally, General Vieira expressed support for an open and frank dialogue between the Third World and the developed countries.

CSO: 4719/177

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

PRC AID--The PRC will open a 300 million yuan line of credit to Guinea-Bissau for the construction of a hospital in the northern part of the country, a football stadium and a factory for manufacturing bamboo products. Guinea-Bissau, on its part, will export cashew nuts to China. [Paris AFP in French 1528 GMT 31 Oct 81 AB]

CSO: 4719/177

BRIEFS

OAU TROOPS TO CHAD--Nairobi, 6 Nov (AFP)--The withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad makes it imperative to deploy quickly an inter-African peace-keeping force in that country, Kenyan Foreign Minister Robert Ouko said today. Following the decision of Libya to pull out of Chad within a few days, it has become imperative for a pan-African peace-keeping force to go to Chad immediately, Mr Ouko said after arriving back from the just-ended Franco-African summit in Paris. His statement was Kenya's first official comment on the troop withdrawal, now in its fourth day. Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi is this year's chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which is to organize the force. Mr Ouko said that he discussed the matter in Paris with presidents of Chad, Zaire, Togo and France. We have agreed on certain proposals which I must report to President Moi first about getting a pan-African peace-keeping force into that country. An OAU official said earlier in the week that it would take at least four to six weeks before an OAU force would be ready to be deployed. Zaire, Benin, Gabon, Nigeria and Senegal have all said that they would provide troops for a peace contingent. Asked if his country would send troops, Mr Ouko said that Kenya is chairman of the OAU and coordinates the efforts of African countries in that respect. The Sudanese News Agency SUNA, has reported that Mr Moi would go to Nigeria and Chad personally to oversee the organizing of the peace-keeping force. [Text] [AB061731 Paris AFP in English 1544 GMT 6 Nov 81]

NEW AMBASSADORS--On 5 November President Moi received the credentials of the new ambassadors of Sudan and Iceland to Kenya. They are Yusuf Mokhtar Yusuf of Sudan and Dr Hannes Jonsson of Iceland. [EA070244 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 5 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/231

GUINEAN NATIONALS REFUTE NEWSPAPER STORY

AB052051 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] The friendly association of Guinean nationals residing in Liberia has issued a statement in Monrovia today denouncing the DAILY OBSERVER newspaper article yesterday calling for dissolution of the one-party system in Guinea.

The DAILY OBSERVER yesterday carried a front-page story captioned "Abolish One-Party System Guineans Tell Toure". It quoted a grup calling itself concerned citizens of Guinea accusing President Ahmed Sekou Toure of [word indistinct] nepotism and wide-spread human rights violation.

The statement, signed by the chairman of the association, Mohamed F. Ba and (?press secretary) to the Guinean ambassador to Liberia, M. Cisse, condemned and denounced the author of the article which he said was a mere fabrication attributed to Guineans residing in Liberia to create confusion between the neighboring brotherly peoples of Liberia and Guinea. The Guinean nationals said there is no group calling itself concerned citizens of Guinea existing in Liberia. It described Mohamed Kone, the author of yesterday's article in the OBSERVER newspaper, as an irresponsible individual, whom they said, has been living out of Guinea for several years now and had lost contact with the existing realities of the country. The Guinea national said, before he left his country, Mr Kone, who was a teacher, was known to have embezzled a huge sum of public funds in the school where he was teaching. The statement said it was absolutely absurd for Mr Kone to have advocated for a change in the one-party system of Guinea, a party which it said, adheres to the democratic principles and its leadership striving to bring about social, political, cultural as well as economic development.

The statement said [words indistinct] enjoyed total freedom of speech and they were (?constantly) urged to freely participate in decisions affecting their national life.

The association recounted the numerous contributions President Sekou Toure made to his country in the [words indistinct] and reaffirmed their total and indefectible support for the one-party system of Guinea under the leadership of President Toure. The Guinean nationals expressed appreciation and gratitude to the head of state and CIC Samuel K. Doe, and members of the People's Redemption Council as well as the people of Liberia for the great hospitality Guineans have been enjoying in Liberia. They expressed the hope that perhaps, historical and geographical paths binding Guinea and Liberia would motivate the brotherly peoples of the two countries to work hand in hand for the realization of their common goal.

CSO: 4700/230

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

ITALIAN LOAN FOR LIBERIA--Italy is to provide about \$10 million for the reconstruction and the resurfacing of the streets of Monrovia. Quoting Public Works Minister Major Henry Brooks, the NEW LIBERIAN today reported that the loan scheduled for implementation in (?early) December this year, will take (?precedence) in construction and resurfacing of streets in (?Krutown), (Lokotown) and West Point. [Excerpt] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 2 Nov 81 AB]

DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY UPHELD--Foreign Minister G. Bacchus Matthews, has said that his ministry would insist that stern action be taken against any soldier or law enforcement officer who violated the immunity of any diplomat accredited to Liberia. According to a Foreign Ministry release issued in Monrovia today, Minister Matthews said this measure was to ensure the full protection of all diplomats in the country. [Excerpt] [AB052059 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 5 Nov 81]

WEALTHY SHOULD HELP POOR COUNTRIES--Foreign Minister G. Bacchus Matthews last night stressed the need for African countries with a favorable (?amount) of wealth, particularly oil, to take greater initiative in assisting poorer African countries to solve their economic problems. Quoting Commander in Chief Doe's speech at the last Nairobi OAU summit last July, Minister Matthews said Africa can no longer afford to depend on Western powers to support our development efforts when we have fellow African countries with more wealth and other potentials capable of helping their fellow African states. Minister Matthews was speaking last night at a reception at the (Duga) Hotel by the ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, on the occasion of the celebration of Algeria's 27th National Day. [Text] [AB031950 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 3 Nov 81]

FOREIGN MINISTER TO SAUDI ARABIA, IRAQ--The minister of foreign affairs, G. Bacchus Matthews, left the country yesterday for Iraq upon invitation of the Iraq Government. Foreign Minister Matthews will thereafter proceed to Saudi Arabia where he will hold talks with Saudi Arabian officials on matters of bilateral and multilateral concern to both countries. While Foreign Minister Matthews is away, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs for Administration Brig Gen Rudolph Kolako will act as foreign minister. [Text] [AB091702 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 9 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/230

BRIEFS

TRAORE RETURNS FROM PARIS--The president of the republic, Gen Moussa Traore, returned to Bamako last night from Paris where he attended the Franco-African Summit conference, a conference which took place just when the world is facing an extremely difficult economic situation and when the international political situation, in particular in Namibia, is seriously characterized by crisis. Participants took the opportunity to hold consultations aimed at drawing up common (?positions). Gen Moussa Traore is satisfied with the outcome of this eighth summit which took place in an informal atmosphere, which made it possible for the leaders at the meeting to serenely examine the worrying issues of unstable raw material prices, the promotion of rural dwellers, the development of agriculture, (?cattle breeding) as well as [words indistinct], Namibia, Chad and Western Sahara. [Excerpt] [AB062211 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 6 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/179

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT'S VISIT ANNOUNCED FOR END OF NOVEMBER

Official Announcement

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The president of Portugal, Ramalho Eanes, will visit the People's Republic of Mozambique from 24 to 29 November. According to official sources, Ramalho Eanes will stop over in Cape Verde during the course of his visit to the countries of Southern Africa. While in that country, he will meet with Cape Verdian officials.

The Portuguese chief of state's visit to Mozambique comes after the visit to Portugal by the Mozambican minister of foreign affairs at the end of March.

This is the first visit by a Portuguese chief of state to Mozambique following the defeat of colonialism and the overthrow of fascism in Portugal.

The first contact between Ramalho Eanes and the Mozambican president, Marshal Samora Machel was of an informal nature in 1979, during the funeral of Angolan President Agostinho Neto.

Portuguese government officials are already in Maputo to prepare for the visit of the chief of state.

Ramalho Eanes will subsequently visit Zambia and Tanzania.

Comments on Eanes' Visit

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The president of the Portuguese Republic will come to Mozambique on an official visit.

The news had already circulated for some time in certain circles. With the official communique, all doubts have vanished....

Presidential visits usually mean progress in the relations between two countries. Mozambique has been visited especially by chiefs of state and government from those countries that were able to understand the aspirations of the Mozambican people during the armed struggle for national liberation.

But Portugal was the colonial power.

In the eyes of the Mozambican people, the name of this country is indissolubly tied with oppression: In Mozambique there was the whip, there was forced agricultural labor, there was a violent process of exploitation, and Mozambique was that because they wanted it to be Portugal.

Independence did not automatically destroy this image. But, as is obvious, both Portugal and Mozambique, just like other countries, are not a uniform mass of people, they are not a static reality.

For the majority of the Mozambican people, Portugal had connotations of colonialism, but there were Portuguese who struggled against colonialism, as there were Mozambicans who supported colonialism.

But why speak of colonialism when relations between the two countries have now attained a level of mutual respect and when cooperation ties are being established that are advantageous to both parties? Why speak of this past that leaders of both countries have succeeded in overcoming?

It is necessary to speak of this because President Ramalho Eanes' visit to Mozambique is, above all, an act of anti-colonialism. It goes beyond the limits of the complementary economic interests of two countries, because it defeats the wishes of those forces whose interests are expressed in the need for Mozambique to be dependent on Portugal. And these wishes, it should be noted, are found among both Portuguese and Mozambican citizens.

President Ramalho Eanes' visit to Mozambique is also an act of cultural liberation. Among both colonizers and colonized, domination implies cultural patterns in both societies whose break-up is only possible when a new relation is created among individuals in the daily life of the two peoples. The fact that Ramalho Eanes will visit the People's Republic of Mozambique and not the place that used to be called the "overseas province" means that the Portuguese chief of state had become convinced of the need for the break-up.

CSO: 4742/61

HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR HANDS OVER SPORTS, EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL

Sports Donation

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] In a ceremony held recently at the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of that socialist country handed over to the deputy director of the national directorate for physical education and sports, Joao Carlos da Conceicao, various sports equipment offered by the DTSH (Hungarian National Directorate for physical education and sports). The donation, which includes soccerballs, athletic shoes, training equipment and other soccer equipment, was described by the Hungarian ambassador to our country as being made in the context of the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries. Answering in the name of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Joao Carlos da Conceicao expressed his thanks for the donation saying that, despite the difficulties with which our sports are still confronted, they are gradually affirming themselves thanks to the support and solidarity of the socialist countries. He also mentioned that with this donation, the DTSH is bringing the Hungarian athletes closer to the Mozambicans.

Educational Material

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Oct 81 p 12

[Text] At a ceremony yesterday in the "G" zone of the port of Maputo, the ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gabor Suto, handed over to the FRELIMO Party, represented by Jose Pascoal Zandamela, member of the Central Committee, a donation representing 1,500 contos, in the form of educational material. It is intended for equipping the chemistry, mathematics and biological laboratories of the party's special secondary school, which is already functioning in Matola.

Together with this educational material, men, women and children's clothing was also handed over, as well as a generous quantity of foodstuffs. Gabor Suto said that this donation is essentially a gesture of solidarity of the Hungarian workers with the struggle of the Mozambican people headed by its vanguard, the FRELIMO Party. He also referred to the ties of cooperation and solidarity existing between the two countries and parties for a long time, which have now been extended to the respective states.

Pascoal Zandamela thanked the ambassador and stressed that "the significance of this donation resides in the fact that it is intended for use in one of the areas considered as prioritarian by our party, the field of cadre training."

BRIEFS

EDUCATION AGREEMENT WITH GDR--Mozambique and the GDR signed an agreement on bilateral cooperation in the field of general education and professional training on Thursday in Berlin. It was signed by the ministers of education of the two countries, Graca Machel and Margot Honecker. The Mozambican minister was visiting Berlin to participate in the fourth conference of education ministers from socialist countries. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Oct 81 p 1]

INCREASED TRADE WITH INDIA--An agreement between India and Mozambique was signed yesterday between the two countries in Maputo, aimed at increasing commercial exchanges between them. Daniel Gabriel, national director of commercial policy signed for Mozambique and Ambassador Gurdip Redi signed for India. The Indian ambassador stated that the doors of his country are open to Mozambican delegations in order to extend the cooperation to other fields. "We can cooperate with your country, exporting various products," he said, mentioning, among others, agricultural machinery. "In exchange, we would like to invite Mozambique to sell us its products, such as cashews, coal and cement," the ambassador said in closing. Trade relations between the two countries have developed satisfactorily since independence. A general agreement had been signed in 1976 in the scientific, technical and economic fields. Delegations from both countries have already made visits to survey the two markets. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Oct 81 p 3]

LARGE CAFE'S PRIVATE OWNER--The Scala Cafe of Maputo will close tomorrow. This cafe is being taken over by a new owner (a private businessman) and will undergo a series of changes and improvements. The Scala Cafe will remain closed for a 15-day period. It is expected to reopen in the middle of November and that improved services will be offered. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Oct 81 p 2]

YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL'S VISIT--The Yugoslav minister of information visited the Hulene district yesterday in Maputo. Addressing himself to the residents, Ismail Bajra stressed the support granted by the Mozambican people to the national liberation struggle in Southern Africa. The minister of information also emphasized that the Yugoslav people will continue to support Mozambique, as was done during the war of national liberation. The minister also visited the installations of the MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Oct 81 p 12]

FDJ MAGAZINE IN PORTUGUESE--The bimonthly magazine of the Free German Youth, KONTAKT, will be published in Portuguese, in addition to the languages used at present. Its editorial policy is almost completely turned to subjects related to Mozambican youth, as well as the youth of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe and Portugal. The statement was made by Walter Michel, chief editor of this magazine who is visiting our country. This visit is related to the gathering of information for a special issue of the magazine, to be published shortly, which will deal with the participation of the Free German Youth in various Mozambican projects. The contents of this magazine are aimed at educating the youth according to anti-imperialist principles, in addition to dealing with various subjects related to the construction of socialism and the work of the people. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Oct 81 p 3]

INTERPARTY AGREEMENT WITH CUBA--The secretary of the Central Committee for ideological affairs, Jorge Rebelo, returned to Maputo yesterday from a visit to Cuba. He announced upon arrival that an agreement for interparty cooperation had been signed with Cuban authorities. In his statements at the airport, Jorge Rebelo said that the agreement envisions various concrete activities for the reinforcement of relations between the FRELIMO and the Communist Party of Cuba. During his visit to Cuba, Jorge Rebelo visited the Island of Youth, where approximately 2,000 Mozambican students are residing. He also visited Santiago de Cuba, where he met with provincial officials of the Communist Party. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Oct 81 p 12]

NRM-CAUSED DEFICIT CASHEW MARKETING--The poor participation of the entities involved in cashew marketing in the provinces of Manica and Sofala has considerably affected this sector, and, as a result, established goals will not be met. The marketing of cashew in these provinces is viewed as critical, considering that out of the 7,000 tons mentioned in the plan, only 1,500 tons had been marketed until the end of September. Among the factors contributing to this situation is the apathy demonstrated by most of the entities involved in this issue, as well as the fact that armed groups of criminals are active in these two provinces, which produce most of the cashew crop. Still another factor is the lack of basic consumer items to stimulate marketing and the poor condition of access roads to cashew marketing centers. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Oct 81 p 3]

SHIP RECOMMISSIONED--Loading of the ship "Muanza" is to start today. The ship will then leave for Quelimane, thus reinitiating coastal shipping activity in our country. It had been undergoing major repairs for 2 years and 21 days. The "Muanza" is a Mozambican ship and was launched in February 1969. It is 74 meters long and 11 meters wide. It can reach 12 knots per hour and has a capacity of 1,195 tons. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Oct 81 p 3]

MODIFICATION IN CHILDREN'S SONGS--The first children's songbook produced in the People's Republic of Mozambique on the basis of popular traditional songs will be published soon. It includes 30 songs, of which 20 are Mozambican and 10 are of foreign origin. The project, which was sponsored by the Ministry of Health, will be the foundation for the development of a musical education of children based on the country's popular musical reality. A musical nucleus from the Ministry of Health traveled to the various provinces to gather national songs. Martinho Lutero, a member of this nucleus, told us that "the songbook is an alternative to the present situation, in which songs that are sung date from colonial times and themes have no relation whatsoever to life in the country today." [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Oct 81 p 12]

BRIEFS

IMF ECONOMIC LOAN--[Communique from the Ministry of Economy and Finance issued in Dakar--no date given]--The IMF has approved an agreement authorizing Senegal to carry out purchases worth up to 63 million special drawing rights within a period of 12 months ending in September 1982. This accord will help the Senegalese Government in its economic stabilization program. The fund also approved purchases up to 42 million special drawing rights for the compensatory financing machinery due to the Senegal's export deficit recorded during a period of 12 months, which ended last June. This deficit is totally attributed to the 300 percent fall in export revenues from peanut products, which was caused by severe drought that has hit the country for many years now. Under this agreement, the IMF puts at Senegal's disposal a total of 105 special drawing rights equivalent to 35 billion CFA francs within the next 12 months. This important loan will be used for financing the country's economic and financial recovery program approved by the IMF. It will especially be used in paying off Senegal's internal and external debts, and in boosting the national economy. [Text] [AB031042 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 2 Nov 81]

MINISTER OF STATE TO FES--Senegalese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Moustapha Niasse, arrived this morning in Fes at the head of an important delegation. He was welcomed at the airport by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta; Mr al-Munui al-Alaqui Mrani, governor of Fes District; the Senegalese ambassador to Rabat, and a number of other personalities. In a statement on his arrival, the Senegalese minister conveyed the Senegalese president's greetings to the Moroccan monarch and people and lauded the model relations existing between the two countries and expressed his pleasure at being in Morocco, which he regards as his second home. [Text] [LD091550 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Nov 81]

CSO: 4704/2

BRIEFS

KIWIRA RIVER POWER PROJECT--The government does not plan to begin again the Kiwira River power project in Mbeya Region which was started in 1976 and brought to a halt a year ago. This decision of the government was announced in the National Assembly in Dodoma yesterday by the junior minister of water and energy, Majogo [sic, OCR lists Daniel Machamba Madaha] when he was answering a question by Deputy Kijakazi Kyelula who wanted to know if this project would be revived. Minister Majogo said that the government abandoned this project which was assisted by the Soviet Union after it became apparent that it would not be economically profitable. He said that initial estimates for this project which was to have been completed in 1982 were that it would cost 200 million shillings but that later the cost rose to 500 million shillings. He said that the equipment which was left after the project was brought to a halt was distributed to various ministries and organizations. He stated that the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company [TANESCO] will continue with a project to satisfy the requirements for power by using power driven generators in Mbeya Region following the closing down of the Kiwira project. He added that TANESCO has a plan to obtain for the city of Mbeya 16 megawatts of power by 1982. He went on to say: "By the end of this year 2.3 megawatt generators will begin operating and by March 1982 other 2.3 megawatt generators will begin operating." [Text] [Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 21 Oct 81 p 4]

NEW JUWATA HEAD--Dar es Salaam, 17 Oct--President Julius Nyerere has recalled High Commissioner to Zambia Joseph Rwegasira so that he can head Tanzania's National Trade Union Organisation (Juwata). The former envoy, who had previously served as general manager of the giant Chinese-built Friendship Textile Mill as Regional Commissioner here, will replace veteran trade unionist Alfred Tandau, who continues in his post of Labour and Social Welfare Minister. Mr Rwegasira's appointment is effective immediately. (AFP)--[Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 20 Oct 81 p 21]

CASHEW PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN--Dar es Salaam, 17 Oct--The roasting and selling of cashew nuts have been banned in the Southern Tanzanian region of Mtwara as part of an official campaign to boost national production of the nuts this year, official sources said. They said cashew production had declined from 145,000 tons in 1974 to an all-time low of 41,000 tons last year, adversely affecting the country's foreign exchange earnings. Cashew nut producers have blamed the Government for the decrease, saying that prices for the crop have not kept pace with increased production costs. (AFP)--[Text] [Paris AFP in English 20 Oct 81 p 21]

DEMONSTRATORS OPPOSE NAMIBIA CONTACT GROUP--Dar es Salaam, 5 Nov (AFP)--A group of 300 angry demonstrators tried to confront delegates from the five-nation Western contact group on Namibia as they flew in here Wednesday night from Zambia for talks today with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere. Police whisked away the envoys, from Britain, the United States, Canada, France and West Germany, as demonstrators chanted anti-Western slogans and displayed signs reading "gang of five, go home," "down with imperialism" and "SWAPO (The South-West African Peoples Organization) shall win." In a brief statement at the airport, Canadian envoy Eric Bergbusch said the Western mission is to carry out consultations with nations involved in the Namibian issue, with a view to implementing United Nations Security Council resolution 435 on a peaceful settlement to Namibian independence. The group is to fly to Nairobi later today to meet with Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity. The mission, which is on a 10-country tour to explain the contact group's latest proposals for a settlement in Namibia, has already visited Nigeria, South Africa, Namibia and several of the African frontline states. [Text] [AB050958 Paris AFP in English 0937 GMT 5 Nov 81]

NO SUMMIT ON NAMIBIA PLANNED--Dar es Salaam, 9 Nov (AFP)--Tanzanian Government officials today denied knowledge of plans to hold a summit meeting of the six southern African frontline states to discuss the future of Namibia. Their denial followed reports from Western diplomatic sources quoting Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere as having told envoys of the five-nation Western contact group during their visit to Tanzania last week that he would be getting in touch with other frontline member-states to discuss the proposed constitutional guidelines to Namibian independence. President Nyerere is the chairman of the frontline states, comprising Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. [Text] [AB091530 Paris AFP in English 1522 GMT 9 Nov 81]

PRIME MINISTER ON FOOD PRODUCTION--When he was celebrating "World Food Day" yesterday in the city of Dar es Salaam, Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya mentioned important matters to stress in the future to increase the production of food crops in the country in order to become self-sufficient in food. He said that it is necessary to improve the distribution of seed to farmers, loan services, the distribution of implements, the collection and storage of crops and agricultural projects by the provision of irrigation. He said: "We are confronted by an emergency responsibility to increase the production of food in villages." He added that under usual conditions, when there is not excessive rainfall causing floods or when drought conditions do not exist, Tanzania can increase crop production to become self-sufficient in food. However, he went on to say in 1981-1982 the requirements for grain are estimated to be 660,000 tons and there is an estimated shortage of 270,000 tons valued at 700 million shillings for the period ending in June 1982. He stressed that these statistics show that Tanzania is not self-sufficient in food at this time and must import it. [Text] [Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 17 Oct 81 p 1]

CSO: 4749/11

BRIEFS

SDAR HEALTH MINISTER VISIT--Yesterday afternoon, Gen Gnassingbe, president of the republic and founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese people, received in audience Salek (Bouabib), minister of health of the SDAR at the joint service camp in Lome. During the audience, Mr Salek delivered a message from the secretary general of the POLISARIO Front, Mohamed Abdelaziz, to President Eyadema. According to the SDAR minister of health, the message concerned relations between the SDAR and Togo and the development of the current situation in Northwest Africa. The SDAR minister said the Togolese head of state is an African leader known for his wisdom and kindness and he should therefore be informed of Africa's problems. Salek (Bouabib) concluded that the talks were characterized by trust and brotherhood. General Eyadema seized the opportunity to reiterate the support of the Togolese Government and people for the just cause of the Saharan people in their struggle for national liberation. [Text] [AB101609 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 10 Nov 81]

CHAD PEACE FORCE PARTICIPATION--Paris, 6 Nov (AFP)--A contingent of Togolese troops will participate in the inter-African force for the maintenance of peace in Chad, it was learned Thursday night from sources close to the Togolese president in Paris. This decision was made at the request of Goukouni Oueddei, president of the transitional national union government of Chad, whom President Gnassingbe Eyadema, Togolese head of state, received on Wednesday for lunch, the source added. The Togolese president, who attended the conference of heads of state of France and Africa, is currently residing in Paris. [as received] A few days ago President Eyadema also had contacts with an envoy of the current chairman of the OAU, Daniel Arap Moi, Kenyan head of state, about the inter-African force, the same sources state. Thus, six countries have already consented to participate in the inter-African force: Nigeria, Senegal, Benin, Zaire, Gabon and Togo. [Text] [AB061726 Paris AFP in French 0726 GMT 6 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/180

ZERBO RETURNS FROM PARIS, COMMENTS ON ISSUES

AB081026 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Col Saye Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress [CMRPN] and head of state, returned to Ouagadougou yesterday afternoon from Paris. In the French capital, he participated in the eighth Franco-African summit. On his arrival, he head of state and the important delegation that accompanied him were welcomed by senior government officials in the capital, including the chairmen of institutions, members of the CMRPN steering committee and members of the government. After the military honors and an exchange of greetings, Colonel Zerbo met the press in the VIP lounge of the airport.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, on behalf of the various news organizations represented here, please allow me first of all to welcome you back home. This time it seems that a new approach to cooperation has been tackled in Paris. Mr President, did this eighth summit fully meet your expectations and if not, what were the fields in which it failed?

[Answer] First of all, I must take this opportunity to thank President Mitterrand, his government, the people of Paris and through them the entire French people, for the warm welcome given us during our 1 week official visit and during the conference. Concerning the conference itself, as you have just said, I can say it was [words indistinct] a very particular summit meeting. In fact, right from the start, there was no agenda. The heads of state, on the spot, freely elaborated an agenda. On this agenda, proposed by the heads of state themselves, were economic and political issues, of course.

Concerning the economic field, discussions were freely held on topics that are of interest to each participant. In fact, each head of state was allowed to express his view on the areas that were of interest to him. As for Upper Volta, I spoke about agriculture, of course, because our target is self-sufficiency in food. Other countries spoke about raw materials such as cocoa and so on, because their prices are dropping daily, so, to sum up, the world should be made to realize the importance of the issue of prices of raw materials. You know that at Cancun, President Mitterrand defended the interest of all raw materials-producing states in Africa. So, everyone had to express freely and frankly his difficulties concerning these prices.

Then in the political field, we held talks over hot issues such as the Western Sahara, Namibia and Chad, of course. Although the discussions were frank and (?objective) at no time did the heads of state try to act on behalf of the OAU while debating these problems. We only exchanged views on them. I had the opportunity to meet several African heads of state and we discussed several bilateral issues, of course. Concerning Chad for example, I met President Goukouni. (?No one) doubts Upper Volta's willingness to come to his aid within the limits of its resources.

[Question] Mr President, you spoke about Franco-Upper Voltan bilateral relations with the French head of state, Mr Francois Mitterrand, apart from the matters related to the Paris conference. Can you tell us the main points of your discussions?

[Answer] The issues we discussed are mainly economic. First of all, I briefed President Mitterrand on the present economic situation in Upper Volta, with all its difficulties. It seems to me that he understands very well. Possible solutions were suggested. Now I hope that there will be a favorable follow up.

[Question] Mr President, before your departure for France, you made an important decision concerning trade unions activities, for reasons of security peace in our country. Also, in your policy statement on 1 May, you (?called for) working together in the national development process. Mr President, can you tell us how you made such a decision, bearing in mind the need for dialogue in the national development process?

[Answer] Certainly, for a constructive dialogue, social peace is needed. Our emphasis on working together will be useless [words indistinct]. The social order which we suggested in the policy statement is, above all, based on dialogue. But then dialogue entails mutual confidence first of all and willingness. We now notice a change in this course. We then chose to prevent rather than to cure.

[Question] Mr President, do you mean that you are ready to meet the trade unions? If you are, in which framework will these renegotiations be carried out, so to say?

[Answer] Absolutely. It is certain I must meet them.

CSO: 4719/181

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

HIGH COURT FREES ZCTU SECRETARY-GENERAL--Lusaka, 9 Nov (AFP)--Detained secretary-general of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU), Newstead Zimba, was released by the Ndola High Court today. Mr Zimba is the second trade unionist to be freed by the courts after being held since July 27 on President Kenneth Kaunda's directions, though two more are still in custody. ZCTU chairman Frederick Chiluba was freed on October 28 after a court found his detention was illegal. The cases of ZCTU Assistant General-Secretary Chitalu Samba and the vice-chairman of the mineworkers union, Timothy Walamba, will be heard on Friday. All four men were arrested on allegations that they were trying to change the leadership of the ruling United National Independence Party. [Text] [AB091556 Paris AFP in English 1518 GMT 9 Nov 81]

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